

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1870.

THE WATER WORKS.

DESPITE the scare caused last summer by the insufficient supplies of water in the Fairmount basin, no adequate arrangements appear to have yet been perfected for guarding against a similar calamity this season. It is true that something has been done. An appropriation was made after months of procrastination and debate which virtually consumed much precious time, and it has been followed by an attempt to improve and enlarge the Fairmount works by an additional set of Turbine wheels. These wheels, however, are not, at the present writing, all finished and in position. The works may be in a little better condition than they were at the corresponding period of 1869, but they are not, by any means, fitted to meet an emergency like that of last year. The old principle of relying exclusively at the Fairmount works on water power has been adhered to, and while this continues, no matter what may or may not be done with the machinery, the citizens of Philadelphia will continue to be, in a large degree, at the mercy of freshets and drouths. The experience of hundreds of business men has taught them that, despite the economy of water power, it cannot be relied upon where uniform regularity of operations is required, and this regularity is an indispensable requisite in any perfect or reliable project for supplying a necessary of life to a million of people. To-day three inches of water are running over Fairmount dam, a week hence this supply may dwindle down to nothing, while a prolonged drouth will place Philadelphia in as helpless a position as she was last year. Councils should not take their summer vacation until they have thoroughly investigated this whole subject and made ample provision for every probable contingency. The true thing to do, apparently, is to provide at once for driving the pumps by steam if water-power cannot be obtained, but if another or a better plan equally certain can be devised, Councils should unhesitatingly adopt it.

MR. SHERMAN AND THE "BLOATED BONDHOLDERS."

It is boldly asserted, and thus far without any attempt at denial, that the chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate is influenced in his action in favor of the income tax by a fear of local unpopularity in the State he represents. If this be true, it should not serve as an argument in favor of the re-enactment of that inquisitorial, demoralizing, and odious tax, but should stand as one among many other reasons that are daily accumulating as to the unfitness of Mr. Sherman to serve at the head of so important a committee. If the vote of the Senators opposed to this obnoxious law can be taken as a criterion of the feeling in the States they represent, all sections of our country would appear to be opposed to this form of taxation. The amount of the tax, if necessary to the national credit—which it is not—will be freely paid in some other form by the people. It is not the amount of the tax that occasions such wide-spread dissatisfaction. It is only the character and the manner of collection and the injurious results of this tax that unite against it so large a number of our intelligent and patriotic men.

It is the argument of a demagogue, and a very dangerous one, that the only persons opposed to this law are the rich bondholders of the Eastern States.

This charge is not only unjust as affecting a class, but untrue in point of fact. The opposition to this law does not arise from the unwillingness of any class to pay its fair proportion of the national taxes, but from nearly all classes and conditions of people, and for many different and weighty reasons. The newspaper press of the country, without regard to party predilections, is almost unanimously against its re-enactment. Are American editors and proprietors of newspapers "bloated bondholders"? We think not. Merchants, manufacturers, tradespeople, and business men, engaged in all our multifarious interests, are opposed to it. Are these representatives of American interests "bloated bondholders"? We opine not. Mr. Sherman's insinuation on this subject is, therefore, not only unworthy of him but in violation of truth and the facts.

All classes of society and nearly all interests in our country unite in opposition to this tax—

Because it is a palpable breach of public faith to re-enact a law that was originally declared as only of a temporary character, as a necessary war measure.

Because it is unjust as being a tax not based upon capital, but upon fluctuating and unreliable yearly returns from labor or business hazards.

Because unequal in its operations, taking from all persons whose income is derived from company bonds the full amount of the tax, without giving them the exemption provided for in the bill, thus nullifying its own provisions.

Because it is demoralizing to the people, offering a bribe to perjury, leaving honesty to pay and dishonesty to evade the tax.

Because it is inquisitorial, humiliating, and anti-republican in theory and operation.

In whatever aspect it is viewed, it presents nothing to commend it to the consideration of Representatives or people. It is odious in principle, objectionable in its application, and demoralizing in its results. It is not the voice of the "bloated bondholders," as Mr. Sherman insinuates, that is heard against it. It is the voice of the American people, representing almost all classes and conditions—and it had better be heeded.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE HOME-STEAD LAWS.

CONGRESS never did a more praiseworthy action than in the enactment of the Homestead laws, by which the most liberal encouragement is given to actual settlers to occupy and improve the immense stretch of territory between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean. The effects of this policy are seen in the rapid population and improvement of a region that, but a few years ago, was nothing but a wilderness, uninhabited except by roving bands of savages and scarcely more civilized white trappers and hunters. The facilities offered by the Government, however, have served to stimulate speculators in land, as well as actual settlers for whose especial benefit the Homestead laws were devised. The consequence is that large tracts of land have been taken up by those who propose to hold until there is a chance to sell at an enormous profit, and the probabilities are that in a very few years all the unoccupied lands will be in the hands of men who will do nothing for their improvement, and who will effectually prevent legitimate settlers from deriving those benefits they are entitled to under the law. In the State of Missouri alone it is estimated that at least 1,000,000 acres have been entered at 12 1/2 cents by parties who have not complied with the provisions of the law. Under a recent decision made by the General Land Office at Washington, all these lands will be declared forfeited and will be thrown on the market again unless proofs are made of settlement and cultivation within sixty days of proper notice. This action will be no real hardship to actual settlers, while it will have the effect of checking the operations of mere speculators. If the Homestead law is properly carried out, it will be possible for every man in the country who may desire it to obtain enough land to secure by industry and thrift a living and an independence for himself and his family; and while it is the true policy to act in the most liberal manner towards those who propose to improve the land and bring it under cultivation, it is the manifest duty of the Government to throw as many obstacles as is possible in the way of speculators who are seeking to put up the price of land merely for their own benefit.

SENATOR CATTELL, of New Jersey, who has ably and energetically opposed the income tax, would have voted against it when the question came up last week if he had not been unavowedly absent from the Senate. This fact was distinctly stated on the floor of the Senate by Senator Cragin, an advocate of the income tax, with whom Senator Cattell had paired. Mr. Cattell understood too well the practical operations of the law to favor it, and his familiarity with the customs and feelings of commercial communities teaches him at once how deeply it is detested and how frequently it is evaded. The action of the Senate yesterday fortunately decides the fate of this infamous imposition forever. A few of the Senators insisted on making arguments in favor of its retention in the tax bill, despite the surrender of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, but notwithstanding the best logic that Howe and Drake could muster for the delectation of rural constituents, the income tax sections were struck out without a division.

The most refreshing paragraph we have read lately is the statement that eighteen hundred tons of ice were sold in New York on Saturday, but the best efforts we can make to gain a realizing sense of the vast amount of refrigerating power concentrated in the aforesaid eighteen hundred tons does not give us material aid in keeping cool. Even the thought of Arctic explorers, surrounded by flocks, dodging icebergs, or frozen fast amid seas of solid ice, renders no substantial help while the thermometer continues to be inspired with the lofty ambition to get above the nineties and turn a hundred. Ice, ice water, Iceland, and ice cream rise in popular estimation as rapidly as the thermometer, and the heat is too sweltering to be subdued by any efforts to cool the imagination.

LORD CLARENDON'S SUCCESSOR.

THE name of Lord Clarendon's successor at the head of the British Foreign Office has not yet been announced, but it is more than likely that the rumor of Lord Granville's appointment to the vacancy, which reaches us by cable telegram from London, will be confirmed in a few days. He is certainly the most fitting man for the position, and the one to whom the Liberal party as well as their leader, Mr. Gladstone, will naturally turn in such an emergency as the present. It therefore becomes a matter of interest to know something about his career.

The Right Honorable Granville George Leveson-Gower, K. G., second Earl Granville, eldest son of the first Earl, was born on the 11th of May, 1815, and educated at Eaton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834. Like the late Earl of Clarendon, he began life as a student of diplomacy, becoming an attaché to the British Embassy at Paris in 1835; but in 1836 he entered the House of Commons as member for the borough of Morpeth, being re-elected in 1837. Early in 1840 he was made Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Lord Palmerston being at the head of the Foreign Office—in the administration of Lord Melbourne, shortly after which he transferred his constituency in the House of Commons to the borough of Lichfield. For more than thirty years, therefore, he has had a share in the government of the country either as a simple member of one of the houses of Parliament or as a Minister of the Crown. While a member of the House of Commons he acted cordially with the Liberal party, and was especially devoted to the advocacy of free trade.

In 1846, on the death of his father, he entered the House of Lords, being appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1848, and in 1851 receiving a seat in the Cabinet, succeeding Lord Palmerston as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in December of that year. Lord Russell being Premier at the time. The Liberal Ministry, however, went out of power early in 1852. Previous to this time, he had also held the positions of Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-General of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Treasurer of the Navy. In 1853, he was appointed President of the Council, and in 1855 assumed the Liberal leadership in the House of Lords, which position

he holds at the present time. The Upper House, as is well known, is overwhelmingly conservative, and his task has therefore been one of unusual difficulty. He has, even when a Liberal Ministry, supported by an unquestioned majority in the Commons, has been in power, been subject to the liability of defeat at any moment on any measure that he might introduce, and it has only been by the possession of rare personal qualities, especially a wonderful urbanity and never-failing graciousness of manner, that he has succeeded in discharging his duties with great tact and delicacy, to the satisfaction of his foes not less than the gratification of his friends. And he has achieved this signal success without ever being credited without extraordinary intellectual power, or being regarded as one of the master-minds of the country.

In 1856, Lord Granville was sent to St. Petersburg on an extraordinary mission, as the special representative of the Queen on the occasion of the coronation of Alexander II. He went out of office with Lord Palmerston's first Ministry in 1858, but in June of the following year he was sent for by the Queen and entrusted with forming a ministry, with himself at the head. The ungracious refusal of Lord Russell to take office under him, and that alone, was the cause of his failure in getting a Cabinet together. Lord Palmerston met with better success, and Lord Granville entered his second Cabinet as President of the Council, later in 1859, retiring on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in 1866. In November, 1868, he was called to the present Liberal Cabinet by Mr. Gladstone, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and again assumed the active duties of ministerial leader of the House of Lords, in the face of an overwhelming opposition.

A few minor events in his career require brief notice. In 1850 he acted as Vice-President of the Royal Commission for the great exhibition of that year, of which he was one of the most active working members; in 1850 he became chairman of the commission for the great exhibition of 1862; and in December, 1865, he was made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

OBITUARY.

Armand Barbes, a noted French radical, died yesterday in Paris, at the age of sixty-one years. He was born in 1810 at Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, and was brought to France when a child. His family owned an estate in the vicinity of Carcassonne, and on the death of his father he came into a handsome fortune and was sent by his guardians to Paris to study law. On his arrival in the capital he immediately became intensely interested in politics, and was speedily involved in a number of conspiracies against the Government. When the insurrection of 1834 broke out he was arrested as a member of the Societe des Droits de l'Homme, but the authorities were not able to substantiate their charges against him, and he was accordingly released after an imprisonment of five months. While in prison he made many warm friends among the poor people who were confined with him, and laid the foundation for the popularity he retained until the last day of his life.

In August, 1835, he was suspected of having some knowledge of Fieschi's attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe, and was again arrested and discharged for want of evidence to convict him. The Government, however, considered him to be a dangerous agitator, and determined to procure his condemnation if possible, so he was arrested in September of the same year on the charge of illicitly manufacturing gunpowder, and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. As soon as he was at liberty he engaged in a new conspiracy with August Blanqui, Martin Bernard, and other leaders of La Societe des Familles. The plans were so well arranged that success was confidently expected, and on the 12th of May, 1839, one hundred armed men, with Barbes at their head, made their appearance in the streets of Paris shouting "Vive la republique!" When the insurrectionists reached the military post attached to the Conclergerie the soldiers endeavored to resist them, but Lieutenant Drouineau, the officer in command, was killed by a pistol shot fired, it was said, by Barbes himself, and the post was captured. By this time, however, the authorities were fairly aroused, and troops were summoned. The insurgents did not find themselves supported as they expected by the populace, and they were unable to construct barricades before they were attacked. They were soon overpowered, therefore, by a superior force, and Barbes, who was wounded, was taken prisoner. A few weeks after he was tried before a high court, consisting of the Chamber of Peers, and was sentenced to death. The courage, firmness, youth, and manly bearing of Barbes excited much sympathy for him, and the King, Louis Philippe, was induced to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life, at the personal intercession of his own son, the Duke of Orleans.

The revolution of February, 1848, procured the release of Barbes, and he was at once elected Colonel of the 13th Legion of National Guards, at Paris, and was sent to the Constituent Assembly as a representative of the department of Aude. The moderate policy of the Assembly disatisfied him, and with Hubert and Raspail he headed the insurrection of May 15, and endeavored to organize a new government at the Hotel de Ville. He was arrested for this outbreak, and was thrown into the dungeons of Vincennes. He was tried before the High Court at Bourges, and being found guilty was imprisoned at Mont St. Michel. Here he remained for six years, until his release was procured through the interest excited by a letter from him published in the newspapers, in which he praised in a most enthusiastic manner the heroic deeds of the French army in the Crimea. The Government offered him a pardon, and on his refusing to accept it he was ejected from the prison. He then went to Paris, where he wrote a defiant letter expressing his sentiments in very plain language, but as the Government refused to arrest him he left the country and resided for some time in Spain. A few years ago he returned to France and took up his residence in Paris, but of late took no active part in politics.

Barbes was a perfect type of a French radical, bold, generous, impetuous, and enthusiastic, but utterly impractical and unable to imagine how reforms could be brought about except by revolution and conspiracy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST CORNER SQUARE. PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1870. The following-named gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN:— W. J. Horstman, James H. Orne, P. P. Morris, James I. Clagburn, W. F. Wilsbach, David S. Brown, J. F. Warner, George Whitney, E. W. Clark, Jay Cooke, John Sartain, Edward S. Clarke.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR LIST OF SUMMER SPECIALTIES. THIN SUITS. Ready-Made or to Order of Linen, Duck, Alpaca, Mohair, Serge, Tweed, Flannels, Drap d'Ete, Etc. Etc.

TOURISTS' GOODS. Travelling Suits, Trusters of all kinds, Valises, Valises, Furnishing Goods, Etc. Etc.

SEA-SIDE WEAR. Bathing Robes for Ladies, Gents and Children, Sea-side Overcoats, Fishing Jackets, Etc. Etc.

SUMMER CLOTHES For Youths and Boys. Linen Jackets and Pants, Boys' Suits, Marcellines and Duck Ties, Thin Goods generally, Etc.

THE FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 315 and 320 BROAD STREET. JOHN WANAMAKER.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. GO TO PENNEY'S GRAND AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE. To be held on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, AT THE MANUFACTORY, No. 1287 CHESTNUT STREET. JOSEPH PENNEY, Auctioneer. GREAT BARGAINS. 6 27tf

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1866, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 125 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above. James J. Nichols, Charles Brown, Absalom Cryers, John Baker, William Roberts, E. S. Wilson, G. W. Hopkins & Son, L. B. Dresser, William Hartley, J. H. Painter, M. Barnes, R. Black, R. Blair, Mark Ferrill, John Anderson, John W. Walden, William Scribner, William Callahan, James J. Jones, John H. Ankes, A. S. Young, Sanford Crocks, 6 27 tf

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET. A GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA. Favoring the IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET. THE BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE, AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE MEETING OF CITIZENS HELD JUNE 24, 1870, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON THURSDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock. All who appreciate the advantages that the thoroughfare of Broad street enjoys to make it, with proper improvements, THE FINEST AND MOST IMPROVING AVENUE IN THE WORLD. BEAUTIFYING AND ADORNING OUR CITY. ARE CORDIALLY REQUESTED TO ATTEND THE MEETING. By order of the BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE. T. T. WOODRUFF, President. Dr. F. C. MELVILLE, Vice-President. GEORGE S. GRAHAM, Secretary. JAMES W. HAVENS, Treasurer. 6 27 tf

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870. City Loans maturing July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after the first day of July next, interest ceasing from that date. JOSEPH F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 South FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1870. Military organizations are notified that no military parade can take place within the limits of Fairmount Park without special permission from the Committee on Superintendence and Police, previously obtained. This rule must be strictly observed, to enable the committee to make the necessary police regulations whenever an unusually large crowd is concentrated on the spot, which might endanger the peace and the safety of public property. By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police. DAVID P. FOLEY, Secretary Park Commission.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and take final action upon the question of accepting and approving an act of Assembly passed April 29, A. D. 1870, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, approved twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six,' containing the By-laws adopted by the said corporation, now known by the name of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia." NATHAN BROOKS, President. WASHINGTON J. JACKSON, Secretary. 6 27 tf

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE "MARINERS' BETHEL," FRONT STREET, below Christian, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, 1870, to organize a Temperance Meeting on the "Washingtonian" plan. All persons favorable to such a movement are respectfully invited to attend, and hear the plans of the Society, Constitution and By-laws, etc. CHARLES BESTRICK, Secretary.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY hair dye perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, thickens and restores naturally a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 25 cents per bottle. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT STREETS. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 82 ARCH STREET. TRENTHAM, No. 10 CHESTNUT STREET. YANK NELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET STREETS. BROWN, 4 1/2 1/2 and CHESTNUT STS.; and all Druggists. 5 11 tf 4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. CHARLES BLASUIS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOVED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREHOUSES, [4 1844p] No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms, 10 PIANOS, new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month. J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESTNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.' and other PIANOS. ONLY AT GOULD'S. MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS world-renowned, ONLY AT GOULD'S, 55 thurs 2amp

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. FACULTY OF ARTS. The Annual Commencement, for conferring Degrees will be held on THURSDAY, June 29, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the City, Select and Common Councils, the Board of Directors and President of the Girard College, the Principal of the Central High School, the candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, and other graduates of the University are invited to join the Faculty, in the Foyer of the Academy of Music, at a quarter before 10. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

CLOTHING. "NOW DU TELL!" This elegant and not altogether unheard-of expression was uttered by a 200 old Mrs. Buggs the other day, on the occasion of Buggs coming home in one of the Rockhill & Wilson Ten Dollar Suits. The dear old soul asked Buggs where he got them and what he paid. He said, all in one breath, "Gotem at Rockhill & Wilson and paid 'em dollars!" "Say it again," said she. Again he said, "Gotem at Rockhill & Wilson and paid 'em dollars!" "Now du tell!" said the old lady. "Why I don't believe there's any other living soul in the world that can make clothes half so cheap as that." And Mrs. Buggs made Buggs turn himself round and round, so that she might delight herself with a full view of the Ten Dollar clothes. And the result was that Buggs went right down that afternoon, and bought Ten Dollar Suits for all his big boys. The fact is, that those Ten Dollar Suits are making a great stir in the community just now. If you have not already bought, come and buy now. If you want something different, in material, cut, or price, remember that we have endless variety.

"NOW DU TELL!" GREAT BROWN HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT SUITS MADE TO ORDER. Good Fit Guaranteed. EVANS & LEACH, No. 628 MARKET STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, 8 W. Corner NINTH and ARCH STS. PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, NOW IN STORE. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 13amp

CHARLES STOKES, No. 324 CHESTNUT Street, CLOTHIER. LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK. ALSO, FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. 16 27tf

HOSIERY. COOK & BROTHER, Retailers of Hosiery Goods, Exclusively of their own importation, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. 4 19 thursamp

ON FREE EXHIBITION. AT CHARLES F. HARELINES ART GALLERY. No. 1123 CHESTNUT Street, Braun's famous Autotypes (of Paris), comprising Paintings, Drawings, Frescoes, Statuary of the galleries of Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, Milan, Basel, Saxe-Weimar, etc., etc., amounting to 6000 diverse subjects. Also, 800 diverse views of European scenery and antiquities. Particular attention is called to "Moons," by Michel Angelo, as never before exhibited; the new series of Paintings by Carlo Dolce, Carli, Salvi, Guido Rani, etc.; the whole collection of Rousseau's Landscapes; and the Rembrandt Collection of the Gallery of Cassel. 11 19p

DRY GOODS.

FOR 30 DAYS. BARGAINS UNPARALLELED. Demonstration Extraordinary. OUR STOCK MUST BE SOLD. BLACK LACE POINTES. BLACK LACE SACQUES. BLACK LACE ROTUNDES. JAPANESE SILKS AND MOHAIRS. FRENCH LAWS, PERCALES AND CHINTZES. BLACK BERNANINES AND GREENADINES. STAPLE AND DOMESTIC GOODS in great variety.

Our stock being very heavy, we have put prices down REGARDLESS OF COST TO INSURE RAPID SALES AND A THOROUGH CLEARING OUT OF STOCK. JOSEPH H. THORNLEY, NORTHEAST CORNER EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN STS., PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St., OFFERS HIS STOCK OF SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS AT THE Lowest Market Prices. ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 2 30 3amp

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 222 and 221 SOUTH STREET. Ladies and Misses Crapes, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Grapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Spah Ribbons, Ornaments, Morning Millinery, Crapes Velis, etc. 14

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACTURER of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 10 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE, at the southeast corner of FIFTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Pointes and Sacques. 1 29 1amp

GROCERIES, ETC. To Families Going to the Country. We offer the best inducements to purchase their supply of FINE GROCERIES. From our large and varied stock, including WINES, (PARTICULARLY CLARETS), English and Scotch Ales, and everything that can be wanted for the table. Goods delivered free of charge to any of the depots or express offices. E. BRADFORD CLARKE, (Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,) S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT, 6 16 124p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARRIS & CO., New York. Paris. 13 1

THE Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Will, until August 1 next, pay off at Far and Accrued interest, Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 393 WALNUT Street. L. CHAMBERLAIN, TREASURER. June 28, 1870. 6 27 1amp

WASHING MACHINES. FIFTEEN HUNDRED SOLD AND THE DEMAND INCREASING. Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing. Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing. THE GREAT KING WASHER. Fifteen hundred sold within four months. THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL WASHING MACHINE. GENERAL AGENTS, J. H. COYLE & CO., Wooden Ware Dealers, No. 516 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 5 5 thursamp

FIREWORKS. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HADFIELD'S MIUM WORKS AT FACTORY PRICES. EXHIBITION AND SMALL WORKS! GEORGE W. BOYER, No. 138 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA. 6 16 121p